The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the PROPRIETORS, every morning except Sundays and on Sabbath street, opposite Pavement.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications, designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, except in an Exchange can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications, designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1874. NO. 244.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES may be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Address by Prof. Patton, of Chicago.

Class Day and Graduating Exercises.

LIST OF DEGREES CONFERRED.

SENIOR RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 24, 1874.

Last Sabbath, after a week of admirable examinations, the Lord's Supper was administered in the beautiful Chapel of the University. Four were publicly received, making about fifty converts during the College revival just closing. In the afternoon, an immense audience listened to a noble baccalaureate sermon by President Taylor, whose touching peroration brought tears from many eyes in the graduating class, as they stood in a wide circle around the pulpit.

Sabbath evening, Professor Patton, of Chicago, delivered a brilliant lecture on rationalism before the Brainard Society, two of whose members are already missionaries in China, the marvelous fluency of the speaker, his wit and iron-linked logic holding the immense audience entranced for nearly two hours.

Monday afternoon came the class exercises of the seniors, with the humorous presentation, and in the evening a concert by the Sandusky band, said to be the finest in the State.

Tuesday afternoon an audience too large for the chapel assembled in the grove to hear Rev. John Hall, of New York city. He failed to arrive, and the hour was pleasantly occupied with brief addresses by Professor Patton and others. In the evening the spacious college chapel was packed to overflowing at the Junior exhibition.

Wednesday morning, full two thousand people assembled in the grove to hear the addresses of the graduating class. The class numbered twenty-eight, and none were selected as speakers unless their grade was over "ninety" in all studies. The whole class were mainly in their appearance. The addresses were carefully elaborated and well delivered. Occasionally a speaker was cheered, and the favorites received showers of bouquets. The address of the first lady graduate, Miss Noyes, was especially excellent. The following degrees were conferred:

A. B., in course—The graduating class.

A. M., in course—W. A. Ervin, T. H. Henderson, John E. Kuhn, J. C. Miller, J. H. Packer, W. H. Taggart.

Honorary A. M.—M. A. Trautman.

Ph. D.—D. F. DeWolf, of Toledo, Superintendent of Schools; W. C. Gray, A. M., editor of the *Interior*.

D. D.—Rev. John Chester, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. T. H. Parr, of Canaan; Rev. L. A. Reid, of Springfield, Illinois.

LL.D.—Hon. Martin Welker, United States District Judge for Northern Ohio.

At the close of the graduating exercises, President Eaton made an earnest and eloquent appeal for a donation of one hundred thousand dollars, half to be expended in adding a wing to the Central College building, and fifty thousand dollars in founding endowments to furnish the female students with the fairest possible facilities for instruction in music and drawing.

On the evening of commencement day, a public reception for the graduating class was held at the residence of the president. A large number of guests were in attendence, and were entertained with conversation in and out of doors (Chinese lanterns lighting up the grounds) and an elegant supper.

One hundred and seventy students are in the College classes, fifty in the preparatory school and eighty in the medical department. There are fifty-eight graduates, thirty in medicine and twenty-eight in the classics. His old friends will be glad to hear that President Eaton's first year at Wooster has been a great success financially as well as in other respects, and that the prospects for the future of the college are brightening.

GRANVILLE, O.

Address Before Granville Literary Societies---Commencement at Young Ladies' Institute.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., June 24, 1874.

Dr. Fairfield delivered a very eloquent address on "Effective Speaking" before the Literary Societies of the Granville schools last evening. The commencement exercises of the Young Ladies' Institute took place at the Baptist church in Granville this afternoon. Fourteen young ladies were awarded diplomas. F. C. Clatworthy, of Dayton, Ohio, delivers the annual address before the alumni to-night. The public schools of Newark close this week.

LOUISVILLE, O.

Masonic Hall Dedicated--Attendance of Lodges from Canton and Other Places.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., June 24, 1874.

About one hundred and twenty-five Masons from Canton, accompanied by the Grand Army of the Republic band, went to Louisville, Ohio, to-day, to attend the dedication services of a new Masonic hall there. A good many from adjoining lodges were present. A large dinner was served up by the Louisville lodge, and a good time was enjoyed by all present.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Graduating Exercises at Ladies' Seminary ---A Change of Principals,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON PA., June 24, 1874.

The public examination and graduating exercises of the Ladies' Seminary took place to-day. Formal announcement of the resignation of Mrs. Hamna, who has been Principal for thirty-five years, was made. Miss Sherrard, of Steubenville, is appointed in her place. Mrs. Hanna has a reception to-night.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Fort Wayne Boarding-House Homicide.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 24, 1874.

The Coroner's verdict, this morning, in the Carrol case, was that deceased came to his death by reason of a fracture of the skull, caused by being pushed down stairs by Mrs. Mary Carey. Mrs. Carey says that Carrol had been drunk the day before, and got his room out of order. She did not want him to go into the room until it had been cleaned. He insisted, and she, not meaning to, pushed him down stairs.

Suicide in Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 24, 1874.

Anna Gaffney, a middle-aged woman of intemperate habits, died suddenly this morning, from the effects of arsenic administered by herself, as it thought, she having frequently declared her intention of committing suicide. The Coroner's jury is awaiting the result of an analysis of the contents of the stomach.

Murder of an Ohio Town Marshal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., June 24, 1874.

George Hackburn, an old penitentiary bird, was arrested in Dresden this morning and locked up. On some pretence or other, he induced the town Marshal to enter his cell and, drawing a revolver, shot him twice, killing him instantly. Blackburn escaped.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Drowned in Rome City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROME CITY, IND., June 24, 1874.

A little boy, aged about ten, named Oliver Raby, was drowned here to-day. He was bathing with other boys, got beyond his depth and sank before assistance reached him.

Man Drowned in Conneaut Lake.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 24, 1874.

William Shellito and William Glancey, while fishing last evening in Conneaut lake, accidentally upset their boat. Shellito, though intoxicated, swam to the shore. Glancey was drowned. It is said he was perfectly sober at the time.

Fatally Injured by a Locomotive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INWOOD, IND., June 24, 1874.

Benjamin Willie, a wagoner, in the attempt to drive across the railroad track in front of an approaching train, a mile and a half west of this place, to-day, was struck by the locomotive. Both horses were killed and Willie was fatally injured.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese* and all kinds of *Groceries*. If paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

SURRENDER OF BELMONTE TO CARLISTS.

MADRID, June 24.—The Carlists made an attack upon Belmonte yesterday, and the garrison, to avoid the burning of the place, surrendered. The insurgents made a demand upon the authorities for $6,000, and took several persons as hostages for its payment. They were followed and overtaken by the Republican troops, who killed twenty of their number.

INTRENCHMENTS BEFORE ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, June 24.—The Carlists have established three intrenched lines before Estella. The outermost line is five leagues from the city.

THE RADICAL PROPOSITION.

LONDON, June 24.—Dispatches from Madrid say that the Radicals are disposed to create a Consulate for a term of five years, which they will confer upon Martsha Serrano on condition that he appoint a coalition Ministry before the next election. It is believed, however, that the proposed union of the Radical and Republican parties will fail.

France.

THREE NEWSPAPERS FINED.

PARIS, June 24.—The newspapers *Figaro, La France* and *Le Soir* have been sued by the government for violation of the press laws, in reprinting Rochefort's letter. The verdict was "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," and the prosecuted were fined only one hundred francs each.

England.

PRESIDENCY OF ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, June 24.—Sir Bartle Frere having resigned the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, formerly President, has been again elected.

A special dispatch says the Carlist General Lizarraga is dead.

UNPLEASANTNESS BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, June 24.—The relations between Turkey and Persia are not friendly. It appears that the Persian government has refused to compel the return to Turkish territory of a tribe, numbering 2,000 families, which has been subject to the Porte but escaped across the Persian frontier, and that a number of Turks have been seized and maltreated by a band of Persian pilgrims. The Turkish government threatens to force Persia to give up the persons who have abused its subjects and to surrender the revolting tribe.

NO SURVEY OF DEPARTING MERCHANT VESSELS.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, Plymsell's bill requiring the official survey of merchant ships before sailing, was rejected by a vote of 175 nays to 170 yeas.

KING LOUIS, OF BAVARIA TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Paris, says it is asserted there that the King of Bavaria will be summoned to Kissingen to meet Prince Bismarck, who will remonstrate with him against the Separatist tendency of the Bavarian policy, and if the King is obdurate, a coalition of German royalists will be organized to consider the matter, probably with the view of obtaining the abdication of King Louis and the enthronement of more subservient relatives.

Germany.

THE CONFERENCE AT FULDA.

BERLIN, June 24.—Ten Prussian Bishops are in attendance upon the Roman Catholic conference at Fulda. The sees of Cologne, Posen and Treves are represented by deputies, the Bishops of these places being in prison.

PROFESSOR GNEIST COMING TO WASHINGTON.

Professor Gneist is about to proceed to America for the purpose of searching the archives of different States of the American Union for information to aid him in preparing a history of the Constitution of the United States. While in Washington he will be the guest of President Grant.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Steamships Oder, City of Limerick, Macedonia, India and Humboldt, from New York, arrived out.

BREST, June 24.—Steamship Lafayette, from New York, arrived.

MOVILLE, June 24.—Steamship State of Georgia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON June 24, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £72,000. Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account, 92⅞@92⅝; 5-20s, 106; 10-40's, 108⅝; new 5's, 104⅞; 10-40's, 108⅝. Erie 25⅝; do preferred 44; New York Central 96. Tallow 42s 3d @42s 6d.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 59 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅜d; Orleans 8⅝@8⅝. Sales 10,000 bales; American 5,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs steady. Cheese firm at 70s.

THE SYRACUSE DISASTER.

Thirteen Bodies Recovered---One Hundred Injured---Cause of the Catastrophe.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Central Baptist Church, the floors of which fell last night during a festival. Of the injured, eight will die to-day and three others are not expected to live, while several will be crippled for life. The number of minor casualties is nearly or quite one hundred. Among them are about a dozen persons with broken limbs and ribs. The cause of the disaster was a defective construction of the building. The supporting truss was composed of 2 by 4 inches spiked together. The excitement in the community continues to be very great.

Further search this morning in the ruins of the Central Baptist church failed to discover any more bodies. The list of killed numbers thirteen. Last night's list is correct, except in the the case of the reported death of the boy Ostmueller. The number wounded foots up one hundred, of whom twenty are seriously injured. There have been no deaths to-day. A squad of police have possession of the building, pending the coroner's inquest. The occasion of the gathering last night, was a festival, given by the ladies of the church, and a concert by "The Little Old Folks." At the rear of the church are the Sunday school rooms, occupying the first floor, and the church parlors, occupying the second floor. This part of the edifice was in use for the festival and concert. At the time of the accident, supper was being served in the central parlor, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, &c. This room, which was forty feet square, was filled with people, the session room below being deserted, save by a few persons. The number in the supper room is variously estimated at from two hundred and fifty to five hundred, mostly grown persons. At the time the floor gave way, the children of the congregation were in one of the ante-rooms, being prepared for the "Ancient Concert." But for this fact, the list of dead must have been very much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in the mass of humanity crowded into the "V" shaped vortex formed by the falling timbers.

Y. M. C. A.

International Convention in Dayton---Officers for the Ensuing Year.

DAYTON, O., June 24.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session in this city to-day. Delegates from the principal towns and cities of all the States of the Union, and several from Canada, are present. The Manchester Association, England, is represented by its Secretary, Hind Smith. The Convention assemble at the First Presbyterian church at 11 A. M., Mr. Porter, President of the Association, in the chair. J. V. L. Graham, of Baltimore, temporary Secretary. After devotional exercises and the usual preliminaries. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. P. Taylor, of Detroit; Vice Presidents, Prof. L. J. Willson, of Allegheny City, Pa.; J. B. Farwell, of Chicago, W. R. Deming, of Boston, and J. W. Walls; Secretaries, J. V. L. Graham, of Baltimore, E. R. Moody and Mr. Davenport. After the election of officers, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock. The morning session was occupied in hearing the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, which showed the affairs of the association to be in a prosperous condition.

POLITICAL.

State.

NOMINATION IN FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—In the First Congressional District Republican Convention, Chapman Freeman, was to-day nominated for Congress.

HON. A. C. HARMER RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Hon. A. C. Harmer has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district. His opponent was Hon. Leonard Meyers, the present Congressman from the Third district. The new apportionment throws both into the Fifth district. The vote was Harmer, 100, Meyers 48.

RENOMINATION OF HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—In the second district, Hon. Chas. O'Neill was nominated.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EXODUS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Approaching Reduction of Force in the Departments.

Four Hundred Clerks to be Decapitated.

Two Months' Extra Pay for the Supernumeraries.

RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL.

Commission to Examine Mississippi Lowlands.

The President Runs Away From Office Hunters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1874.

After the Session.

The city is very generally cleared of members of Congress. The few still lingering here are looking out for the interests of their constituents, and will also shortly decamp. The executive branch of the government, namely, the departments, will now be able to transact their business unmolested by office-hunting Congressmen.

Reduction of Department Force.

The legislation of the late session made considerable modification of the existing organization, which will go into effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year. The legislation in Congress reducing the number of civil employees of the Executive Departments in this city, will be carried out forthwith. The reductions at first reported by the House Committee on Appropriations footed up five hundred and eighty clerks of all classes, but, through various amendments, this number was reduced to four hundred. As the new laws go into effect July 1st, the heads of departments are now preparing for the required changes. The resolution introduced by Gen. Butler grants to each discharged clerk two months' extra pay, which act of generosity on the part of Congress is profoundly appreciated by the unfortunates who will be thrown out of employment, as it will put a little cash in their with what they would not otherwise possess—the means of conveying themselves and their families out of the city. In accordance with the new order of things, seven clerks, borne on the rolls of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, but employed, for want of work elsewhere, in the Second Auditor's office, were to-day notified that their services would no longer be required after the end of the fiscal year. In the Second Auditor's office there must be a reduction of eighty-four clerks, and that bureau there are now forty vacancies, making forty-four to be dispensed with.

Mississippi Lowland Commission.

Under the act appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the examination and report upon a system of protection for the low lands on the Mississippi, Generals Warren, Abbott and Bavard, of the Engineer Corps, and ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, and Sickles, of Arkansas, have been appointed a Commission, will start on their important duty shortly.

The President Escapes.

The President will leave for the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow. He goes for recreation and to avoid the office-hunters, who hang around the Capital after adjournment.

Youghiogheny Slackwater Route.

The River and Harbor bill contained an item of two hundred thousand dollars for surveys and estimates of the routes reported by the Select Committee on Transportation Routes, including the Youghiogheny slackwater route to the base of the Alleghenies, and thence by canal to intersect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1874.

RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL.

Postmaster General Creswell this morning tendered his resignation in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

SIR—After more than five years' continuous service, I am constrained by a proper regard for my private interests to resign the office of Postmaster General, and to request that I may be relieved from duty as soon as it may be convenient for you to designate my successor. For the generous confidence and support which you have uniformly extended to me in my efforts to discharge my duty, I shall not attempt to express the full measure of my gratitude. It is sufficient to say, that my relations, official and personal, with yourself and with my colleagues of the Cabinet, have always been of the most agreeable and satisfactory character to me. Rest assured that I shall continue to give to your administration my most cordial support, and that I shall ever deem it an honor to be permitted to subscribe myself,

Sincerely and faithfully, your friend,

[Signed.] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

To the President.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

To which the President replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, June 24, '74. }

MY DEAR SIR—As I expressed to you verbally this morning, when you tendered your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, it is with deep regret to me that you should have felt such a course necessary. You are the last of the original members of the Cabinet named by me as I was entering upon my present duties, and it makes me feel as if old associations were being broken up that I had hoped might continue through my official life. In separating officially, I have but two hopes to express: First, that I may get a successor who will be as faithful and efficient in the performances of the duties of the office you resign: second, a personal friend that I can have the same attachment for. Your record has been satisfactory to me, and I know will so prove to the country at large.

Yours very truly,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

MR. BASS DECLINES THE ASSISTANT TREASURYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, disposing of routine business. A letter from Lyman K. Bass, declining the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been received.

CONGRESSMAN HALE, OF MAINE, TO SUCCEED CRESSWELL.

It is intimated to-night, and generally believed, that the President has tendered the postmaster generalship to Hon. Eugene Hale of Maine. Mr. Hale is now at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on a Western tour, but a telegram was sent to him this afternoon by the President.

The Chicago Corner-Stone Laying.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Custom House and Postoffice to-day, was witnessed by not less than twenty thousand people, gathered in the immediate vicinity, while the number of strangers in the city is estimated to number as high as one hunred thousand. The day was cloudless, but the heat was not intolerable, and the participants in the processions suffered greatly. The procession was, however, one of the most brilliant ever seen in here, no less than one hundred societies of Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies participating. The formal ceremonies commenced with the laying of the corner-stone, beginning at 1:30 P. M., and were conducted under the supervision and according to the rites of the Masonic Fraternity. Grand Master James A. Hawley, of Illinois, appeared and delivered a brief oration, Judge Bladgett, of the United States Court, performed that part of the ceremony originally delegated to President Grant, who was unable to be present. No serious accident is known to have occurred during the day.

Scharff and Ten Eyck to Row To-day.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 24.—The shell race between Scharff and Ten Eyck, announced to take place this afternoon, was postponed until 7:30 to-morrow morning, in consequence of rough water.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 10, Chicagos 2.

Hon. J. C. McNulta, was yesterday renominated for Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois district.

The steamers Graf Bismarck, from Bremen, and Caledonia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

An authoritative denial is given to the statement that Queen Victoria will visit Russia in September.

The liquor license bill passed the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, by a vote of 72 to 55. Subsequently the Senate passed the same bill.

IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The Des Moines Conclave---Summary of the Resolutions---The Ticket.

DES MOINES, IA., June 24.—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met here today. Resolutions were adopted favoring the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution; advocating the rights of the States to govern their own domestic affairs; denouncing the administration of President Grant for its usurpation, prodigality, fraud, tyranny, favoritism and total incapacity; recognizing the obligation of the country to pay the public debt in accordance with the law under which it was contracted, that an over-issue of paper money being at a variance with sound financial principles, the circulating medium should be based on its redemption in specie at the earliest practical day and its convertibility into specie at the will of the holder, and that, subject to those restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to provide that the volume of currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country and be equitably distributed among the several States; that tariff should be based on revenue alone and so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenses of the Government, and that taxation beyond the needs of the Government subjects the people to needless burdens, &c.; that railroad and other corporations should be subservient to the public good, and we demand such legislation on the subject as will secure the industrial and producing interests against all forms of monopoly and extortion; discountenancing any action to retard the progress of railroad enterprises or work injustice to those already made; favoring one term for the President, the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and reform in the civil service; demanding the modification of the patent laws; that the personal liberty and social rights of citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society; complimenting soldiers and sailors and insisting on the equalization of bounties and a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land to each one, or to his widow or children.

The following State ticket was put in nomination: Secretary of State, David Morgan; Auditor, J. W. King; Treasurer, J. W. Barnes; Attorney General, A. J. Kettlley; Clerk of Supreme Court, G. W. W. Bill; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart; Register of Land Office, H. Hungerford. The nominations for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Reporter of Supreme Court have been Republicans; the other nominees were formerly Democrats.

BEECHER SCANDAL EXPOSED.

Tilton Tells His Story in the "Golden Age"---He Alleges the Truth of the Worst Suspicions---A Good Time for Beecher's Denial.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Theodore Tilton publishes in the *Golden Age*, this afternoon, a seven-column article touching the Beecher scandal. In defence of Tilton against the charges of Rev. Leonard Bacon, moderator of the late Brooklyn council, that Tilton has been a cowardly slanderer of Beecher, writes: "Ingratitude alone saved him from disgraceful exposure. Having suffered in silence for four years, from these and similar misrepresentations, directly and indirectly published by Plymouth church, Tilton says that neither patience or duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public. He then goes on to say that he never slandered Henry Ward Beecher, but, on the contrary, has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has referred to the matter before the Church and answer all question regarding the scandal that might be put to him. Tilton gives his reason for severing his connection with the church, as follows: "After I had been for fifteen years a member of Plymouth church, and had become mean while an intimate friend of the pastor, Theodore Tilton came, early in 1870, that he had committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYN, January 1, 1871.

"I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and humble myself before him, as I do before my God, He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead.

(Signed) "H. W. BEECHER."

Commencement at Allegheny College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 24, 1874.

The annual commencement exercises of Allegheny College, located in this city, continue during the greater portion of this week. Unusual numbers of the alumni are in attendance and much interest is manifested.

SOCIAL MEETING.

Sportsman's Club of Weston, Pennsylvania.

During last winter, it will be remembered, there was organized the Sportsman's Club of Weston, Pennsylvania, having for its purpose chiefly the enforcement of the game laws of the State in regard to killing and exposing for sale game and fish out of season, and for increasing good fellowship and acquaintance among the amateur sportmen.

In pursuance of a large part of their plan, the first social meeting of the season was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Major Fred Kennedy, near McKee's Rocks, for the purpose of a trial of skill in pigeon shooting.

The match was made up as follows: Fred. H. Kennedy, Captain; Wm. C. Brown, Dr. Duncan, H. D. Kuttin, Col. Unger, A. W. Foster, jas. W. Bryan, S. Harper, L. Halsey Williams, Dr. McDonald.

Wm. M. Kennedy, Captain; Maj. D. C. Phillips, O. W. Barton, E. S. McMullin, Jno. C. Mattern, L. W. H. Daley, W. Woolsey, Norman Spang, W. L. McClintock, O. Phillips.

Fifty shots were fired by each side, with the following score: Wm. M. Kennedy, 34 birds; F. H. Kennedy, 25 birds. John L. Ward acting as Referee.

After the match was over a bountiful lunch was served up under the trees, superintended by Col. Hart.

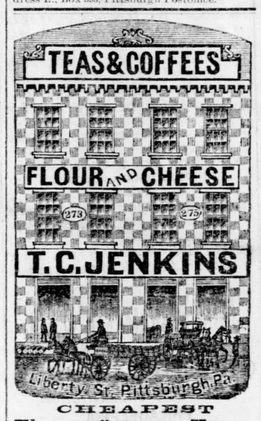
Before adjourning the club passed a resolution to have a similar meeting on the 15th of July.

Rubinstein's Piano at the Female College.

It is a subject of general remark and delight that the instrumental music at the exhibitions now taking place at the Pittsburgh Female College (Dr. Pershing's) prove a signal and brilliant success, surpassing all previous years in that respect. The explanation is that the pupils have on the present occasion the great advantage of the use of the famous Steinway Grand Piano, used by the lion pianist Rubinstein, in his concerts here, and the glorious tones of which, manipulated by the skilful fingers of Prof. Blessner's scholars, created a degree of enthusiasm in the audience which is equally flattering to the great piano maker and to the excellent instructors of the College. To make good music it requires two things—a good player and a good piano. The Female College is indebted to Messrs. Kleber & Bro. for the loan of this fine instrument.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

A PARTY having some cash capital wishes to engage in business—manufacturing preferred. Is accustomed to active business, and anxious to be well established. Any well established house, wishing to engage with the above, address E., Box 593, Pittsburgh Postoffice.



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$10,000—WILL PAY A large interest for from two to five or seven years. Address, with three cent stamp, Box 1, Commercial office, for two days.

WANTED—AT McLURE HOUSE, Wheeling, W. Va., a first-class Cook and a good Ironer. Address, with references and salary expected, E. E. WARNER, Proprietor.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE PARTIES with a small capital, to take an interest in a well established Planing Mill. Such and Door Factory; also, a half interest in a valuable Patent in connection. Also several other Patents for sale. Call on or address GILLEN & BOAL, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A Wholesale or Retail Hardware Store; have been dealing in all the different branches for eight years. Would like to take charge of a Store. Permanent situation desired, the very best of reference given and everything made satisfactory in regard to honesty and ability. Age, thirty-eight years. Address Hardware, this office.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—AS I want to devote my whole time to manufacturing, I will dispose of my Dry Goods Stock on reasonable terms. The stock is small, new, in good order and well bought. My custom is all cash, the room well located and rent cheap. A fine opportunity for any one wishing a good trade on small capital. Address JOHN DANNER, Canton, O.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES ON THE SECOND Floor and fine large Hall on third floor of German-American Bank, No. 120 Penn avenue. Apply at Bank.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in kitchen. Lot 45x200, with fine shade trees, situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Charity Hill yard, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to F. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS at No. 65 Leslie street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—BATES' HISTORY OF Pennsylvania Regiments, in 2 vols. $5 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., Office corner of Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Square. Size 40 feet front by 120 feet deep. Terms low. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Three Planers and Matchers; one 10 to 20, two 24 to 30 inches wide; one Lath Machine; one Drill Press and one Starbevard Fan, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-CYLINDER Boilers, 20-horse; two Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; also Blowers and Gearing. Address JEREMIAH MAXWELL & POETER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SITE FOR a Mansion in the city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 10 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold cheap. Apply to C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—In School Bonds of the Eleventh Ward School District, City of Allegheny, a desirable investment. For particulars apply to WM. H. SLACK, Chairman of Building Committee, Penn avenue, Allegheny, or to L. D. HUBBARD, Secretary, corner of Diamond and Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING Lot in the Nineteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, on the northeastern side of Rural avenue, beginning 86 feet southwardly from Rural street, thence along Rural avenue 136 6-10 feet, by a depth of 218-10 feet, to the rear line of the residence of Paul A. Ege, Esq. For particulars apply to W. K. JENNINGS, Attorney-at-Law, Fifth avenue, corner Grant st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM SITUATE in Armstrong County, Pa., good farming land, with Dwelling of four rooms, young Orchard of 60 trees. Will be sold low, or would exchange for city property. Also, 10 Building Lots situate in Kensington, Pa., within the two greatest thoroughfares in the city (Penn and Liberty avenues). Will be sold on easy payments. Apply to JAMES McKINN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for any GENTLEMAN WISHING TO GO SOUTH—A quarter interest in one of the finest Sugar Plantations in all the South, situate at St. Josephsville, on the Bayou Teache, Louisiana, about sixty miles west of New Orleans, with direct communication by water and rail.

The Property consists of nearly 1,200 Acres of good ordinary Land, all in cultivation except about 300 Acres, which is in Timber; 500 Acres planted in Sugar Cane, and Corn; this season a good Mansion House, a Manager's House and quarters for nearly 100 negroes; Sugar House with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing fifteen hogsheads of sugar, with a corresponding amount of molasses per day; Mules, Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Carts, and, in fact, one of the best stocked plantations, with direct communication by water and rail.

The Property consists of nearly 1,200 Acres of good ordinary Land, all in cultivation except about 300 Acres, which is in Timber; 500 Acres planted in Sugar Cane, and Corn; this season a good Mansion House, a Manager's House and quarters for nearly 100 negroes; Sugar House with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing fifteen hogsheads of sugar, with a corresponding amount of molasses per day; Mules, Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Carts, and, in fact, one of the best stocked plantations, with direct communication by water and rail.

The Property consists of nearly 1,200 Acres of good ordinary Land, all in cultivation except about 300 Acres, which is in Timber; 500 Acres planted in Sugar Cane, and Corn; this season a good Mansion House, a Manager's House and quarters for nearly 100 negroes; Sugar House with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing fifteen hogshe

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

THE St. Louis *Times* says that Arkansas has all the elements to make a great State. Except men—that paper should have added.

A NEW YORK Democratic paper has discovered that "this is a great year for inferior intellects." The same thought occurs to us every time we look at its columns.

"THE New York *Tribune* has imported," says an exchange, "a wild wagoner from the West to write humorous paragraphs for its editorial page." TOM COLLINS is understood to prepare most of the leaders.

THE editors of most of the Eastern and Western city papers are delighted with Congress for one thing—it made no appropriation for the Centennial. This meanness on the part of Congress gratifies their stingy souls beyond measure.

THEY talk quite strongly of nominating HORATIO SEYMOUR for the Governorship of New York, on the Democratic ticket. And indeed it would do no harm. He would not be required to enter the field of politics again—except during the canvass.

APROPOS of the inchoate Canadian reciprocity treaty, the Springfield *Republican* inquires: "What if a great free-trade and protection campaign should be precipitated?" Well; we guess that, in the end, the *Republican* and its friends would wish they hadn't done it.

THE Boonville (Mo.) *Advertiser* says Col. GEO. G. VEST will be a candidate for Congress from that district; but the fact is that the people of that region have been, for many years, so accustomed to wearing red flannel warmus, as a substitute for all other upper garments, they do not want a vest, and will not be bothered with such useless toggery.

THE resolutions on Tuesday adopted by the County Democratic Convention remind one of nothing so much as of the naive declaration of the conscientious "Cheap Jack," who said: "Ladies and gentlemen, look at these carpets; there is no sham about them; they are genuine tapestry carpets—*I bought them of old Tapestry himself!*"

SECRETARY BRISTOW has suspended and will remove the two members of the Secret Service who concocted the recent Washington safe burglary conspiracy, for the purpose of injuring one of the District of Columbia memorialists. This is a good beginning, but if the scoundrelly authors of that infamous job had their deserts, they would be cooling their heels in the penitentiary.

THE following is a correct list of the Judges of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, as confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday: Hon. HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, Michigan; MARTIN RYERSON, New Jersey; KENNETH RAYNOR, Mississippi; W. A. PORTER, Pennsylvania, and CALEB BALDWIN, Ohio. JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, was appointed Clerk of the Court of Commissioners.

A NEW YORK physician has discovered that the pulse is an unerring indicator in the case of wilful lying, even when the face and the eye refuse to bear witness. The liar's pulse, no matter how unmoved his face may be, runs at the rate of 140. The editors of the New York *Sun* and Chicago *Times* must each, by this time, according to this theory, have a pulse which beats chronically at that high abnormal rate.

STILL falling off: The returns of the British Board of Trade for May continue to show a decreased movement, both as regards exports and imports, and the fact is dwelt upon quite despondingly by some of the principal English journals. Nothing would please or encourage them more than the ratification by the United States Senate, at its next session, of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada—since our depression and loss would be England's advantage and gain.

THERE being nothing which can compensate for any jot of light, air, or open space taken from the people in crowded cities, the utilitarian municipal government of Boston is planning to rob them of a large slice of the famous Common, which, now that the city is growing so large, is becoming doubly and trebly valuable as one of its lungs. Some men are so "prudent" that they would traffic away the very bones of their ancestors, if a good bargain could be made in so doing.

The Boston *Post* thinks that, however much the people may denounce the frauds of TWEED and his associates, yet the "hopeful spirit" in which he bears up under his punishment is worthy of admiration. Everybody to his taste, of course. Should a Tammany Governor be elected this fall, the doors of TWEED's prison would swing open in short order—and it is this hope which makes and keeps the fallen "Boss" so placid and cheerful. But where the note of admiration properly comes in, is what puzzles us.

IT APPEARS, after all, that the bait was not sufficiently tempting for that BASS, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury having, it is said, indicated an intention to decline the honor, on account of the smallness of the salary. His nomination and confirmation, however, if he should decline, would leave the President in a position to appoint an Assistant Secretary during the recess without the concurrence of the Senate, which he could not have done had no nomination been made before adjournment.

TAMMANY is going to celebrate the Fourth of July in great style. It is intended to have as many representative leaders of the Democracy present as possible, or, if they cannot come in person, to have them transmit their views by letter, on the existing condition of parties and politics. Invitations have been addressed to all the leading Democratic members of Congress, and the policy of the party, with reference to the future, it is expected, will be, in a measure, foreshadowed upon the occasion. It is not yet known whether TWEED will "transmit his views by letter," or whether Governor DIX will kindly loan him out for a day, to enable him to assist in shaping "the policy of the party with reference to the future."

THE Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company have notified the Postmaster General that from and after the first of July they will not haul the United States mails over their road, but will carry the mails as formerly like other freight, charging full fare for every employee of the Postoffice Department who goes over the road. The Postmaster General will then begin suit in the United States courts to compel the road to take the postal cars. It is held by the company that the United States cannot require them to carry the mails in a given way, so long as they are not consulted as to the price to be paid. The suit will be made a test case, and whichever way it is decided will most likely, in view of its importance, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE Chicago Ishmaelitish organs, the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Staats Zeitung*, do not like the platform of the Farmers' State Convention any better than that of the Republicans, and called on the Democrats to hold a State Convention and put a new ticket in the field. We hope they will. The Farmers' Convention was projected for the purpose of breaking up the Republican party, and has had the effect of breaking up the Democratic party instead. All the Republican papers of the State stand by their party organization, while thirty of the Democratic papers sustain the Farmers' movement, and the rest clamor for a straight ticket. The Chicago *Times* is among the latter, and denounces the Farmers' organization as "the Texas steers party."

THE effect upon business of the new Currency bill is thus pointed out by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

The President's signing of the Currency bill has produced a favorable effect upon business circles. The long prevailing feeling of depression has given way to confidence that we have reached the point for a new departure, which will lift the material interests of the country out of the slough of despond in which they have been floundering ever since the panic of September. The fixing of the legal tender circulation at an invariable point, will enable the merchant to say what his goods will be worth a month or six weeks hence, and with the removal of that heretofore great element of uncertainty, a freer and more confident movement must follow. At any rate, that is the view that is generally entertained among the leading merchants, not less than in Wall and Broad streets, and the buoyancy in the stock market, is accepted as but the foreshadowing of a like improved feeling in regular trade which will soon be manifest.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We had a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, some years since, and it worked so badly that our government was glad to get rid of it. The experience learned under its operations should, therefore, have sufficed to prevent a return to an exploded policy; but it seems to have been forgotten, and one of the legacies left to us by the Congress which has just adjourned is a new Reciprocity treaty, submitted to the Senate but not acted on, and which the Senate will be asked next winter to ratify.

Whether it will be ratified or not, at that time, will depend upon the public sentiment that may be developed, meanwhile, in regard to it. The proposed treaty has been published, and it is now before the people for their judgment upon it. We have heretofore given an abstract of its provisions.

The treaty names a long list of articles which may pass from Canada into the United States at two-thirds the tariff rates now charged upon them until June 30, 1876, at one-third from that date to June 30, 1877, and *free* from that date forward for twenty-one years. The list of enumerated articles contains nearly every important class of commodities upon which duties are now charged, including iron and steel in all their various branches, and every leading article of manufactures.

The effect of the treaty would be to transfer the importing business of Boston, New York and Philadelphia to Montreal, and to establish virtual free-trade. No one will pay duties on imports when they can be obtained, duty free, through Canada.

It is true that the treaty confines the free admission from Canada into the United States of the articles enumerated, to such things as may be the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; but any one can see how easily goods manufactured abroad could be shipped over the border as the product of Canadian industry. There are no adequate means of distinguishing between Canadian and British products; and the practical effect of the treaty would be to flood the Western and Northwestern States with British goods, re-christened as Canadian.

The present condition of American manufactures is by no means promising; but the adoption of this treaty would extinguish them altogether. They could not bear up against this kind of free trade.

The Senate will be asked to ratify this treaty as a free trade measure. The House of Representatives will have no voice in its adoption or rejection. The popular voice will not be heard upon it; and a policy which may affect injuriously our entire agricultural and manufacturing interest may be inflicted upon us for a generation to come, through the agency of the treaty-making power, with no power in the hands of the people to modify or repeal it.

We submit, as a proper point to be made against this project, that while the Constitution confers the treaty-making power upon the Senate, exclusively, it also confers upon the House the sole power to originate revenue measures. This treaty is, in part, a revenue measure, and is, to that extent, an invasion of the Constitutional rights of the popular branch. It was never intended, by the framers of the Constitution, that the treaty-making power should include the right to legislate upon subjects given to the joint action of the two Houses. It requires, constitutionally, the vote of both Houses to give vitality to a revenue measure; and the framers of the Constitution, in reserving to the House the right to originate revenue measures, or to impose and remit taxes, did it for the purpose of maintaining, in the hands of the people, the exclusive right of levying taxation upon themselves. That is a reserved right which cannot be intruded upon; and any attempt to evade it, or set it aside by the negotiation of a treaty, is an invasion of the popular supremacy over the whole subject of taxation. The treaty-making power evidently has its limits; and this treaty clearly transcends the proper limits. Congress, as a whole, has the undoubted right to say what articles shall or shall not pass free of duty, because that is an exercise of the taxing power; and any attempt to confine the exercise of that power to the Senate alone, is not only against public policy, but against the Constitutional rights of the people. The power to levy taxes cannot be held as subject or inferior to the treaty-making power.

BY REASON of Pacific railroads and the general opening up of the plains and the Rocky Mountain regions to civilization, the murderers, horse-thieves and various refugees from justice who used to find safety and a precarious existence in the vast spaces lying between our western frontier and California or Oregon, have been compelled to seek retreats in more northern latitudes. A colony composed of such worthies was formed, some years ago, in British America, and has at length become so large and formidable as to demand the attention of the Canadian government. This community of desperadoes occupies a beautiful and fertile valley at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and is believed to consist of between five hundred and six hundred men, many of whom have been joined by their families. They neither are nor profess to be agriculturists, and their regular or irregular occupations render them very objectionable residents near the main route between the eastern and western settlements of the Dominion. They plunder and even murder emigrants and other travellers, and there is no doubt that they have been the perpetrators of many atrocities for which Indians have been held responsible. As may be taken for granted, their influence on the neighboring Indians is very bad. They manufacture a kind of strong whisky for which the Indians exchange valuable peltries and even their wives, who thus become slaves. Moreover the ruffians without pretense or form of bargain and sale seize whatever they covet of Indian property, and in case of resistance or offensive remonstrance, brutally murder the owners.

Some time ago, the Dominion government organized a mounted expedition of three hundred men for the purpose of breaking up this flagitious colony. The expedition seems to have been prepared and despatched with as much quiet and secrecy as possible, in the hope of taking the scoundrels by surprise. This was desirable, as they are known to have a sort of entrenched camp in the mountains near their settlement. Among the means of defending this position are said to be several field-pieces, which they succeeded in carrying off from a raid into American territory. At any rate, they are well armed with Spencer rifles and may be expected to make a desperate fight. The expedition sent against them is commanded by an English Captain of known skill and courage, and it has been joined by a number of young Englishmen of good social position whose object is adventure. It is expected that certain Indian tribes will unite with the expedition as allies to take vengeance upon the rogues who have wronged and oppressed them. About the first of July, if all goes well, the first blow will be struck, and there will be nothing surprising in the fact, if American territory in the region of the Rocky mountains soon receives a considerable accession to its ruffianly population. Driven from their northern retreat, the rogues who escape their pursuers seem likely to return to their former haunts.

PERHAPS few of us often remember or consider how many descendants of the early German settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania have risen to eminence, either in political life or in wealth. When reminded of the fact, most intelligent readers will be able to recall names enough to make a long list of Pennsylvania Germans thus successful, either in their own or in other States. We hope soon to publish such a catalogue, and in the meantime leave inquirers to exercise their own memories on the subject. JAMES LICK, the California millionaire, who has applied and is applying his wealth so splendidly for the public good, belongs, it seems, to the stock of Pennsylvania Germans. He was born in the eastern part of the State, the grandson of parents who emigrated from Germany shortly before the Revolutionary war. His father fought under WASHINGTON, and at the close of the war settled near Norristown, where he lived to the age of a hundred and four years. JAMES having learned the trade of a miller, went to South America in search of fortune, where he spent twenty years. In 1847 he was drawn to California by the report of wealth to be acquired by mining, but arrived there, he showed his sagacity by forecasting the future value of real estate in San Francisco, and by laying out what money he had in its purchase. In a few years he grew rich by the mere rise in value of the land. One of Mr. LICK's idiosyncracies is the affection or rather the enthusiasm with which he regards his original occupation, that of a miller. Thus, to gratify his whimsical fancy, in Santa Clara county he built a mill, of which he lined the whole interior with polished mahogany at the cost of half a million of dollars, superintending the entire work himself. However eccentric the whim or the folly was more respectable than that of many a rich man of good education and long descent. Still it is no doubt an example of the perplexity into which a man may be thrown by the possession of more wealth than he can find reasonable use for. Happily Mr. LICK's mind soon received a more useful and practical direction. Thus he planned himself and built the magnificent hotel which bears his name in San Francisco, and then he gratified his own love of the beautiful and provided for the gratification of others by laying out a lovely garden at his residence in Santa Clara. An extensive and well selected library was one of his early acquisitions, and, unlike some other rich owners of libraries we have known, Mr. LICK read his books, supplying as far as possible the defects of his youthful education. To this wise use of his books may be fairly ascribed somewhat of the judgment and intelligence which characterize his recent grand benefactions. In his dress, appearance, manners and mode of living he is extremely plain and unpretending. Seeing him about his house, a stranger might take him for a poor laborer. He never gives to a beggar, a fact which perhaps indicates his studies in political economy, and he never takes or has taken a present or received a favor, a fact which may indicate his study of himself. He belongs to no religious society.

AMERICANS probably seldom associate Israelites with the theater. Though aware that RACHEL, the great French actress, was a Jewess, and that DISRAELI, the novelist, is a Jew, we are accustomed to think of the Israelite as too intensely practical and realistic to care much for the "mimic stage." One is reminded of this impression by a statement which the German papers quote from a history of the German stage by EDUARD DEVRIENT. He mentions it as an extraordinary fact that, while in the last century and in the early decades of the present century, there were very few actors of Jewish birth to be met with in German theaters, a great many appeared both in opera and tragedy, and nearly all with distinction, after the year 1820. DEVRIENT ascribes the adoption of the profession by many Israelites at that time to the fact that the German stage had become worthy of their attempts, that is, a career in which fortune was to be made. And they applied themselves to the achievement of success with all the natural aptitude, tenacious zeal and power of will and industry which characterize the race and secure its members the advantages they seek. DEVRIENT mentions as another remarkable circumstance that only those Israelites persist in a dramatic career who succeed in gaining a remunerative degree of reputation. When they once discover that they lack the qualifications to rise above a subordinate position, they renounce the profession. Hence it should seem that a Jewish youth or maiden is not liable to become stage struck, or to become so attached to the peculiar life of the theater as to cling to it in mere love for it and without the slightest hope of either fortune or fame; a case most common among actors of other races. The Jew is too realistic, hugs facts too closely to be thus deluded by the imagination. DEVRIENT further says, that when a Jew becomes distinguished as an actor, it is by judicious eclecticism, by watching and seizing approved effects and skillfully using them. In other words, no performer of Jewish descent has yet exhibited on the German stage the original, creative genius of a RACHEL.

THANKS to WILLIAM WIRT's picturesque sketch, everybody has heard of WADDELL, the blind preacher of Virgina. Though, perhaps, less overpoweringly eloquent in fact than in the description of the rhetorical "British Spy," WADDELL was certainly a very powerful preacher, as we know from the testimony of many witnesses as capable of judging as Mr. WIRT, and less given to exaggeration of language. And the noteworthy fact is that his eloquence seemed to be improved by his loss of sight. Just now one of the interesting sights of Berlin is a blind actor, Herr WEILENBECK. Though utterly and incurably blind for three years now, he personates even difficult characters with excellent effect. Parts which he learned while possessed of sight he fully retains in memory, and new parts, including the details of action and the topography of the stage and the interrelations of the two, he rapidly masters with the aid of his theatrical friends, whose sympathy renders them his cheerful ministers. Indeed, from his own statement it would appear that he performs his part, representing characters studied since he became blind, with as much confidence and comfort to himself as ever, possibly with greater comfort. He has been heard to say, "Since my eyes lost their power of vision I see everything clearly, distinctly with the nerves of the brain. The life of the scene is concentrated in my mind undisturbed by the outer world, which is dead to me." Happily in spite of blindness his eyes retain all their original brilliancy and power of expression. To the actor as to the orator there may, no doubt, be great advantage in being cut off from the distractions of the visible world. Misses, however, would be terrible to one and parliamentary coughs to the other.

WHILE the Currency bill was pending in Congress, the New York papers all spoke of it as likely to do more harm than good, but since it has become a law they have made up their minds to tolerate it as something better than they chose to picture it. "With all its deficiencies," says the *Mail*, "and lack of consistency, it will be accepted here, and in other quarters, as calculated to do more good than harm." It is gratifying to know that the stock-jobbers will accept it. If they had chosen to reject it, the consequences would have been fearful.

The final passage of this measure was hailed, very generally, as the first step towards the emancipation of the country from New York influences in financial matters. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, expressed the common conviction, when he said, in the closing debate upon the bill, that "it did not retire a greenback nor fix an arbitrary day for the resumption of specie payment, nor did it add to the volume of the currency, but it did open the way for the use of that which was now locked up uselessly in bank vaults or put into circulation fraudulently and illegally. In the name of the Centre, West and South, where the power of empire dwelt, he assured the two gentlemen from Connecticut and Maine [HAWLEY and HALE] that from session to session and from election to election, the issue would be brought to the people until the government should be found to reside in the people, and not in a small fraction of the people that dwelt east of the Hudson or in moneyed centres."

The boys who have found the mysteries of mathematics a terribly tough subject to grapple with will envy a Missouri rustic who grasps by intuition all the rules of arithmetic. In a description of this marvellous man, given by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, it is stated that he cannot read or write a letter or a figure, and never had a day's education. He cannot explain the method by which he solves the most intricate mathematical problems, except that he has a numeration table which is "away on beyond the books." The correspondent who interviewed him gave him some very difficult questions—such as might have puzzled the most learned arithmeticians—and he gave the correct answers almost in a moment. When a problem that has never been answered was presented to him, he said at once, "It can't be told." This queer genius is rude and illiterate; he travels around the country fixing up the accounts of tax collectors, farmers and dealers. A wholesale firm in Kansas City sent for him to adjust their books, and he did in one day an amount of work that ten clerks could not have done. He refuses to take the school education that has been offered him, saying that if he could read and write he would know no more than any other man.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.—A writer in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, whose trustworthiness and information that paper vouches for, writes, under date of June 19: "Old farmers say, 'Give us dry weather in May, and rain enough in July, and we will have a splendid crop year.' We have had the dry May, and the indications are we shall have rain enough, and possibly too much, in July. We have never saw the cotton crop in a more favorable condition than the present. The fields perfectly clean of grass, and weeds; the plants all thinned out to a stand; and growing an inch a day. One planter, from South Carolina, said to us, the prospect was the finest he ever saw. His cotton had grown five inches taller in a week. Last year, caterpillars were reported in Southern Alabama and Southwestern Georgia, ten days earlier than this date, and thus far we have not heard of one being seen. We have heard of a few blooms, but they are not general. It is likely the growing crop will be from three and three-quarters to four millions of bales."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The days are growing shorter.

"Prohibitarian," is the latest feat of the word-manglers.

This season's work by Congress was the cleanest of obso of any for many years.

It is now said to be very doubtful whether this is Coggia's comet after all.

As yet no preparations for the Fourth of July have been made. Are we to have a celebration?

Rhode Island is already knee-deep with the ballots cast by the Legislature for United States Senator.

There is fun a-head for the Ohio Democracy. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is fighting Thurman *a l'outrance*.

The London *Times* proposes to connect its office directly with every leading business center of the world.

Now the sun gradually begins to wrap his fiery mantle around him, and steal back toward his winter haunts.

Congress declined to thank Sir Lambton Lorraine for his gallant conduct in protecting the Virginius prisoners.

The appropriation bills passed this session aggregate $37,763,757 45 less than the appropriations of last session.

Henry Ward Beecher earns thirty-five thousand dollars a year. On the whole, however, we don't blame him.

There are exactly a dozen aspirants to the Governorship of New Jersey—six Republicans and six Democrats.

Intemperance has reached a magnitude in England, compared with which there is nothing so flagrant in this country.

A Hindoo scholar has produced a new cookery book in Sanscrit, and now the Oriental critics will be trying to make hash of it.

The efforts of the speculative publishers in Washington to overthrow the Superintendent of Public Printing, resulted in total failure.

The late session of Congress was protracted longer, with two exceptions, than that of any Congress since the beginning of the government.

All the Japanese students who have been studying in this country, have been called home by the party now in power in their country.

The new bankrupt bill being retroactive in some of its provisions, the measure should be carefully scanned by all classes of business men.

Congressman Jewett, of Ohio, has decided to accept the presidency of the Erie railway, and is arranging his business with that end in view.

There is an editor not a thousand miles distant who, if his heart bears any proportion to his brain, must be one of the smallest men in all history.

Had Governor Moses of South Carolina, been tried and convicted of the crimes charged against him, he would probably have pardoned himself.

The Missouri State prison is in an almost constant uproar of insurrection, mutiny, and insubordination. Results of Democratic maladministration.

George William Curtis and Colonel Higginson are going to stump the State of Michigan in favor of the woman suffrage clause in the new Constitution.

One of the last subjects considered by the Senate before adjournment was a bill to pay a Kentuckian for six mules taken by the Union army during the war.

The American Oriental Topographical Corps was at Jaffa all well, on the twenty-second of May, and just in from their desert journey from Suez to Petra, Kerab, Hebron, Gaza, &c.

The transportation issue resolved itself simply into an appropriation for the survey of four water lines from the interior to the seaboard. It will take quite two years to complete the surveys.

Of one hundred and eighty-two boys in the Connecticut State Reform School, the annual report of the superintendent makes the interesting statement that one hundred and eighty are liars!

If it goes on this way much longer, we shall have to elongate our thermometer tubes several feet, in order that the mercury may have room to mark the hyperbolic and diabolic heat.

It is said that General Rufus Ingalls, of New York, former Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, knew in advance of all others the action of the President on the Conference Currency bill.

New York city has this year collected $19,440 from persons for receiving and delivering goods across the sidewalk, every cent of which was illegally collected, there being no city ordinance which forbids such transfer of goods without a permit.

A Greek sun-dial has been discovered in the immortal Isle of Patmos. An inscription shows it to have been "dedicated to Ptolemy" Philadelphos, King of Egypt, who reigned 286–247 B. C.,—so that it must be something more than two thousand years old.

PERSONAL.

Senator Carpenter is said to give vent occasionally to "untamed humor." The other day he sent a new page for a copy of the "mortification bill," and his friends and he were rewarded, not altogether to their amusement, with a copy of the repeal of the salary grab!

There is no stone yet to mark the spot in Mount Auburn cemetery where Charles Sumner is buried, and a lady who visited the cemetery, a few days ago, found it, after hunting a long time, with a stake at its head bearing a visiting card, on which were the words "Sumner's Grave."

Evansville proposes to erect a monument over the grave of Mrs. Lincoln, the mother of the late President, and a committee is already negotiating for the timber of a log cabin, all of which was hewed by Mr. Lincoln when he was but sixteen years old. The design is to have the timber made into canes and sold to add to the funds of the association.

Possibly there may be some anxious and aimless ones in this neighborhood to whom this advertisement of a Florida affinity may offer encouragement: "Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed, with comfortable linens, $500 in good, genuine slap-up greenbacks, that has had the small-pox, measles, and understands tending children, can find a customer for life by jinin a small white man, Box ——, addressed X. Y. Z., and stick in a crack of Uncle Billy Smith's barn, jinin' the pigpen, where Harrison Reed is now planning for future operations."

"Mack," of the St. Louis *Globe*, makes this remarkable statement respecting the conduct of the late Chief Justice Chase during the Presidential canvass of 1864: "He wrote letters to influential men all over the country, defaming the President, and accusing of weakness the administration of which he was a part. Members of the Congress who enjoyed his intimacy and confidence did the same with his knowledge and consent. And this is the fact that had enriched by his official favors openly bribed all the brilliable newspaper correspondents in Washington at the time to defame Lincoln and exalt Chase for a subsidized sum in money, to be paid monthly until the day of the nomination. A written agreement to this effect between Mr. Chase's agent and the correspondents was drawn up and duly signed. I believe John Russell Young of the New York *Herald* has this document in his possession now, with the signatures attached to it."

Mrs. Dr. Mary C. Walker finds it a hard task to convince Congress of the value of her services to the army during the war, and the day before adjournment met with another bitter disappointment. By hard begging she had prevailed upon the Committee of War Claims to report a bill authorizing the payment of $2,000 to reward her for her illustrious services, it being perfectly safe to report such a bill, as no committee reports can be received except by previous order or by unanimous consent. Crutchfield, a hard-hearted backwoodsman from Tennessee, who tramps over the floor in homespun clothing, promptly objected, frustrating the Doctor's hopes and filling her soul with grief. Her male costume did not seem to inspire her with masculine fortitude, and she leaned up against a doorway in the lobby and gave way to her grief in true feminine style. The tears trickled down on her shirt bosom and her coat tails shook with the force of her emotion, while she received the condolences of her friends.

The Sale of Pistols.

The New York *Times* remarks that if it is impracticable to forbid the carrying of pistols outright, their sale should at least be so restricted as to furnish a guarantee against their getting into improper hands. It is preposterous to permit every irresponsible shopkeeper to sell loaded pistols to every drunken and murderous ruffian who applies for them. Our druggists are now allowed thus to vend poison to every applicant, the editor says, and somewhat the same restrictions should certainly be placed to the sale of firearms, at least to the sale of pistols. The constituted right to carry arms does not imply the right of every drunken loafer to bear about in his pocket the implements of murder. Men whom it was safe to trust with firearms could, without unnecessary trouble, prove that fact to the proper authorities, and obtain a suitable license. The other sort would then evade the regulation at their own peril.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Life Without Enjoyment.

No human being whose stomach and liver are disordered can enjoy life. Business is a fatigue and a bore, and all amusements "flat and unprofitable," to the victim of indigestion, biliousness, and disturbances of the bowels and the nerves which always accompany them. The shortest, surest, safest way to get rid of those evils, and of the mental despondency which grows out of them, is to tone and regulate the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all stimulants it is the purest, of all vegetable tonics the most active, of all cathartics the mildest, of all anti-bilious preparations the most swift and certain in its operation. During the twenty odd years that it has been in use it has lived down professional prejudices, distanced competition, and taken rank as the standard restorative of the age.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Edw. Heyl, Jr., Edmund Smith, F. Rahm, G. Fetzandorf, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ballo, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

We make a Specialty of

Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.

You will always find the largest and best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO TOURISTS!

Lake View House!

This House is situated on the banks of Lake Erie, one and a half miles from the town of North East, Pa., and fifteen miles east of Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad. The place has long been known to offer superior inducements as a "SUMMER RESORT" to those who seek quiet and rest from the noise and dust of a city. It has a fine Beach for Bathing, Fishing and Rowing. Groves and Carriage Drives, together with an abundance of Fruit of every variety in their season. Having leased the property, I feel that I shall be able to merit a full proportion of the pleasure-seeking public. I propose to keep my own Dairy, thereby having fresh milk and butter. The table will be supplied with everything that can be given on a Lake Farm. To insure accommodation, Rooms should be secured in advance by letter or telegram, addressed to H. S. SOUTHARD, North East, Pa. Ladies without escorts will be met at Conneaut Station, on the line of their arrival, and guests will receive every attention to render their stay as pleasant as possible. Price of Board moderate, from $5 00 to $8 00 per week; Day Board $1 50.

The House will be opened JULY 1ST, 1874.

Omnibuses and Carriages running to and from all trains. Fare to grounds 25 cents.

ISAAC ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

BERKELEY SPRINGS AND BATHS

Bath, Morgan County, West Virginia,

Two and a half miles from Sir John's Run Station, on Baltimore and Ohio Road, 200 miles East of Pittsburgh.

TWO TRAINS DAILY.

The BERKELEY SPRINGS HOTEL,

With first-class accommodations for 500 guests, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every amusement will be found at this delightful Mountain Resort—pure air, beautiful scenery, fishing, bathing, magnificent swimming pools.

Every variety of Baths; natural temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit, possessing wonderful curative properties. Post, express and telegraph in office of Hotel. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates, good till October 31st. Carriages moderate; liberal arrangements with families.

Apply at the Office of Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Short Line Railroad for circulars.

For Rooms apply to

A. R. POTTS, Proprietor.

BEDFORD Mineral Springs.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.

Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.

For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address

A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.

Price of Water in Barrels, (oak).....$1 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak).....3 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry).. 5 25

RENOVO HOTEL,

A delightful and healthy Summer Resort, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the great branch of the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for Boarders JUNE 22. Accommodation first-class and charges reasonable. Train leaves Pittsburg at 2.25 A. M., arriving at Renovo at 4.15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates for sale at 78 Fifth Avenue and the Union Depot. For Rooms and rates apply to

R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor,
RENOVO, CLINTON COUNTY, PA.

Thomson House,

AT KANE, PA.,

On the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will be open for Summer guests on JUNE 22d. Train leaves Union Depot at 2.35 A. M., arriving at Kane at 9.15 P. M.

For Rooms and rates apply to

R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor,
KANE, McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

AT CAPE MAY,

WILL BE OPENED JULY 1.

MR. BOLTON, of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, is still Proprietor of the Columbia. TTh&s

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

64 Mount Vernon Place,

BALTIMORE, Md.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.

For Circulars apply to

Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
TTh&s PRINCIPAL.

W. G. DUNSEATH,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,

67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE

OFFERS A

Magnificent Stock

OF

Suits,
Polonaise,
Lace Jackets,
Parasols,
Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING

ALL LATEST STYLES

AND AT THE

RIGHT PRICES.

No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT Closing Out SALE!

$125,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than ever were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES."—$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (*i. e.*, being "long") or "short" 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days; $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $30,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in privileges to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on expiration of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; T. B. Vellier, 101 Wall street; D. F. Montague, of Sage, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 98 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; B. A. Cosden, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh is quiet, with no new features to report. Many of the banks say they are carrying as heavy lines of discounts as their means will justify, while others of them report money superabundant.

With the active movement in the wool market now going on, the exchange market has grown easier, and we hear of no sales of Eastern drafts above par.

—There is considerable discussion going on as to the practical effect of the new Banking law upon the actual amount of currency in circulation.

Certainly if Congress intended it for an inflation measure, inasmuch as it increases the legal tenders from $356,000,000 to $382,000,000. On the other hand it is claimed as a measure of contraction, for the reason that the Department has all along claimed the power to issue legal tenders up to $100,000,000. This bill at once strikes off $18,000,000 of what the Department calls its "reserve."

Section 6 is as follows:

"That the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall be reported in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve."

It will be seen that the "reserve" is abolished, yet it must not be understood that the Treasury is thereby restricted as to the amount of "balance" that may be kept, for if such should be the interpretation of section 6 the Treasury would not be permitted to hold a single dollar. Clearly the bill leaves the amount of "balance" to be retained in the Treasury to the discretion of its chief. Therefore, since it has always been claimed by the President and by Secretaries Bontwell and Richardson that a large reserve was necessary for the safe and easy working of the department, it is reasonable to expect that with the $18,000,000 stricken out of existence, and no longer a fund subject to draft for contingencies, this department will henceforth be compelled to keep in hand a "balance" instead of a "reserve."

—A Philadelphia letter gives the following *resume* of the condition of the wool market:

The market exhibits no new features. The receipts of new wool have been steady, and most of the business has been kept busy in carting for their shipments. Once or two firms have received their unwinding agents from the West, as it is found that the ideas of farmers and Western men generally are so high as to render sale purchases impossible at present. Reliable advices from Ohio report transactions at 45c, with the tendency to advance to 47c; but it is improbable that anything above 45c can be sustained, the outlook favoring even a lower figure. A few parties having orders to fill have been free buyers, and have, to a large extent, assisted in inflating Western ideas; but the great bulk of the wool trade, having practically tested the feasibility of consigning, is now waiting to feel disposed to take up new wools at figures which must net a loss to the manufacturer, no matter how pressing immediate prospects for speculative trading.

In point of fact, however, there is not a particle of speculation in any branch of the wool business, and the most sanguine are sufficiently sensible of the fact. It is known absence of legitimate consumptive demand must be more than an offset for the asserted scarcity of domestic staple.

Whether or not 45c for choice wool is sufficient, on the average of years, to pay the farmer for the cost of production, is quite another question. Probably it is not enough. But, be it remembered, the relation of demand to supply is the temporary regulator of value. And if we base an argument on cost of production (understood to mean reproduction), we shall have to wait until next season for practical results. If we don't pay the farmer enough for his wool this Summer, we shall doubtless have cheap mutton and dear wool next year; but in the meanwhile who is going to be so philantropic as to buy wool *merely* for the sake of encouraging its growth on American soil?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 24, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
U. S. 6s, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122	122	.....	.....	121¾
5-20's, 1865	117¼	117¼	.....	.....	117¼
5-20's, 1864	117¼	117¼	.....	.....	117
5-20's, 1865, new	117¼	117¼	.....	.....	117
5-20's, 1865, new, coup	120¾	120¾	.....	.....	120
5-20's, 1867	121¼	121¼	.....	.....	121
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121¼	.....	.....	120¾
10-40's	114¾	114¼	.....	.....	114¾
6-40's, coupons	114¼	114¼	.....	.....	114
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾	.....	.....	115
New 4 per cents	110¼	110¼	.....	.....	110
Registered, 1907	116¾	116¾	.....	.....	116¾
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	.....	.....	79¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44	44
Adams Express	67	67	.....	.....	66
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78	.....	.....	78¾
American Express	57	57	.....	.....	57
United States Express	76	76	.....	.....	71
New York Central	99¾	99¾	99	99¾	99¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Michigan Central	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	95	95	96	96	96
Cleve. and Pitts	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	42	41¾	42¼	42
Do. preferred	56	56	56	56	56
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98	98
St. Paul, common	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Wabash, common	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	.....	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾	.....	.....	30¼
Union Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¾	27	27
Chicago and Alton	100	100	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	126	.....	126¾
Tenn. State bonds, old	79¾	79¾	.....	.....	79¾
Do. new	79¾	79¾	.....	.....	79¾
South Carolinas, April	18¾	18¾	.....	.....	18
South Carolinas, July	18¾	18¾	.....	.....	18
Missouri 6's	97	97	.....	.....	97

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	.....
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	.....
Reading	97¾	.....
United Railroad Companies N. J	124½	125¾
Oil Creek	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley	61½	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	80	.....
Central Transportation Company	45	.....
Empire	.....	54
Panhandle Stock	66	.....

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Calls, Below Market.	Calls, Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	1 7/8	at par.
Gold, 60 days for $100	at par.	at par.
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2¼	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	1 @1¼	1 @1¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1¼@2	1 @1¼
Harlem	2½@3	1 @1½
Erie	1 @1¼	½@¾
Lake Shore	2 @2½	1½@1¾
Northwestern	2 @2½	1½@1¾
Rock Island	1¼@1½	½ @¾
M. & St. Paul	1¼@1½	½ @¾
Walash	1¼@1½	½ @¾
Ohio & Mississippi	1¼@1½	½ @¾
Union Pacific	1 @1¼	½ @¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	1½@1¾
C., C. & I. C	1½@2	1½@1¾

Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares..... $6 25

Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares..... 12 50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874.

The trade movement to-day was rather light. Wholesale grocers did a moderate business. The produce and commission men did a fair trade in green truck, the grain dealers were moderately active, and the bacon and provision houses did a fair trade. Generally speaking business men were not pressed by business to such a degree that they were not able to note the extreme heat of the day, or to comment thereanent.

We did not note many changes of importance. The only ones worth mentioning were, a slight advance in ear corn, and an upward feeling in wheat. In other respects, values have preserved a notable steadiness, not only since yesterday, but for several days past.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,000	Cheese, bxs	150
Corn, sks	800	Oats, sks	850
Butter, pkgs	28	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Bacon, tcs	210	Potatoes, bush	900

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,598	6,874	16,470
Apples, bbls	63	63	126
Cheese, bxs	1,610	688	2,298
Corn, sks	1,535	582	2,117
Wheat, sks	3,957	2,190	6,047
Barley, sks	.....	.....	.....
Rye, sks	969	186	1,155
Oats, sks	14,068	8,423	23,091
Butter, pkgs	147	163	310
Bacon, pcs	2,504	1,250	3,754
Bacon, tcs	991	738	1,729

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, or otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The trade movement in the grain market to-day was only moderate, although there is an upward tendency in prices. Wheat is firmer and there is considerable inquiry. An out of town dealer yesterday bought up nearly all of the inferior quality of red winter wheat that there was in the market. We quote No. 1 red winter $1 36@1 40 ₩ bushel; No. 2, $1 30@1 35; amber and white $1 40 @1 45. Corn is in good demand, especially choice yellow car; inferior corn is not wanted. We quote at 68@69c for prime yellow car—we note a sale at 68c, which is considered rather an outside price. Shelled corn is more plenty and rules from 60 to 70c. Oats are steady and firm at 60@65c for white, 56@59c for mixed. Rye is steady at $1 00@1 05 ₩ bushel. Barley is nominal and unchanged. The following table, comparing the receipts of grain for the past two weeks with the two weeks preceding, shows a total falling off of over fifty per cent:

	June 10 to 24.	May 27 to June 10.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	24,312	33,310
Corn	5,542	690
Barley	690	.....
Rye	2,857	2,567
Oats	37,577	113,002
Total	80,078	173,881

We note sales in round lots as follows: 2 cars wheat, family red winter..... $1 43
1 car wheat, inferior red winter..... 1 30
1 car wheat, inferior red winter..... 1 33
2 cars wheat, inferior red winter..... 1 35
1 car ear corn, prime yellow..... 68c
1 car ear corn, prime yellow..... 70c
1 car ear corn, shelled, in sacks..... 70c
4 cars shelled corn, low mixed..... 70c
5 cars oats mixed western..... 45@50c

Sales in a jobbing way and to country trade were rather light at prices 2@4c above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade in round lots of flour to-day, the market was rather dull. We note sales of 100 barrels baker's flour at $6 75; 200 barrels do, a grade lower, at $6 50. The jobbing trade was fairly active, with prices fully maintained. We quote as follows: St. Louis $6 00@6 00 ₩ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; cod. meal $7 25@7 00 ₩ bbl. Prices of city mills flour are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 ₩ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 50; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The receipts for the past two weeks are 2,350 bbls in excess of the two weeks preceding.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote at $21 00@21 00 ₩ ton from store, and $20 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market is quoted at $27 00@28 00 per ton. Straw is dull; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; common to good $20 00 @21 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₩ ton. We note the sale of 1 car rye straw at $15 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—There is better inquiry for mill feed, and the supply to-day was rather light. We quote bran at $1 00@1 10 ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₩ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market is fairly continues dull and weak with a large supply of solid packed and inferior grades. Choice yellow Butter is rather scarce, and in moderately good inquiry at 16@17c ₩ lb; good to prime, 10 @13c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c ₩ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

CHICKENS—Live, spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₩ pair; fat to offer, market good.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active and prices are steady. We quote Ohio factory at 13½@14c; Western Reserve, in dairy, 13@13½c. Receipts for the past two weeks 2,298 boxes.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 11@12c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c; choice peaches 13c ₩ lb; sliced 9 @10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—The supply is good with a fair demand at 17c ₩ doz, for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₩ lb, 75c; No. 2, 60c; mixed, 50c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 20@22c ₩ lb; old crop, 10@12c ₩ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₩ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₩ box.

POTATOES—Prime, but many old potatoes left in the market; what there are are being slowly worked off at $1 10@1 20 ₩ bushel from store; on truck, they can be bought from 5c@ $1 05 ₩ bush. New potatoes are in good supply and sell freely at $3 00 ₩ barrel.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in light supply, and not much inquiry. Quotations are at $5 00@5 50 ₩ barrel.

GROCERIES.

Trade in groceries was only moderately active to-day, with unchanged quotations. Coffee and sugars were slightly inquired for, but not notably changed. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Oolong	25 @ 85
Fancy	27½c	Fancy	$1 00
Choice	24½c	Souchong	25 @ 85
Prime	23 c	*Japans.*	₩ gal.
Good	22 c	Strictly choice XO	67½c
Java	30 c	Choice	60c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	50c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Demerara	45@50c
Rio, loose	25@26c	*Sugars.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	9@9½c
Sugars.		Choice white drips	9c
Standard A	10½c	Lower grades	4½@5c
Standard B	10¾c	*Rice.*	₩ lb.
Standard C	10½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	11¾c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra	9¼c	Rangoon	@ 8c
American extra C	9¼c	*Spices.*	
Teas.		Layers ₩ box	.....
Young Hyson	50@60c	Valentias, ₩ lb	13@16c
Gunpowder	50@81 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50@81 00	Prunes	13½@16c
Japan	35@50c		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts for the past two weeks are rather light, consisting of 2,504 pieces bacon, 1,729 tierces lard. There is fairly active at the following quotations: Canvassed hams, 13½c; canvassed shoulders, canvassed, ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear lc; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 12c; beef tongues, ₩ doz, $7 50; Bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 12½c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $15 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₩ lb, 12½c; rolled for summer use, in tierces, 13½c; 5 lb pails, do, 15½c; 3 lb pails, do, 13½c; in 3 lb cuddies, do, 14½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 15½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 15c; in 1 lb pails, do, 18c.

FISH—The market for new fish is tolerably active, but there is little call in old fish, of which there are few in market. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Extra mess	Lake trout $7 50
mackerel, ₩ bbl	White fish 7 50
No. 1 mess do	No. 1 do 5 50
Extra No. 1 shore herring	Extra No. 2 herring 4 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 bbls 6 75
No. 1 bay	18 00 Potomac herring
Extra No. 2	17 50 ½ bbl fish in cwt
No. 2 bay	16 00 Potomac shad, ½ bbl
New No. 1	11 25 Codfish
Georges codfish	Burling's herring
₩ 100	6 50 S. C., 50 in a box
Medium, do	5 00

On hlf bbls 25c for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12 ₩ gal; 150 gal lots at 11½c; small deliveries, 13c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Market active and firm; barrels 70@75c ₩ bbl; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9 @10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ₩ gallon; summer 80@85c. No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Prime 6c ₩ gal; fair to good 5½c; for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—The market is very dull and there is nothing doing: Soda ashes, refined 4½@4½c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 3c; potash, 8½@9c.

ALES—$ ₩ bbl: XX $4 00 ₩ bbl; India pale ale $6 00 ₩ bbl; Bass' Burton ales, in bottles, qts, $7 22 gal, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $40 00@41 00; hlfs, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₩ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 50@ 2 75; choice $3 00@3 25; carpet $1 00; carpet brooms $1 00@4 50; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₩ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Is in good demand. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green, 7@8c; red 5@6c; ₩ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1 lb cans $4 50 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $2 50; 5 lb cans $5 50; 3 lb cans $25 00; 10 lb boxes 90c ₩ lb.

CITRON—Comes in Anchor & Brown cottons, Hegele, Ilec'inhalbo, 19½c; Pincione, 9½c; Magnolia, 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 14 sheeting at 11c; Nonantum, 10½c; Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co. Jaconets, 8c, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½c, 40c; do 3 bus bags 50c; white cotton chain 35c; do colored, 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $4 00@4 50; Portland cement $5 50@6 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 9c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9c; pilot 9½c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ₩ lb. Some houses are selling at prices 1@2c below these quotations.

PAPERS—Baling papers 46@50 ₩ lb, as to quality; manila 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5c; fish papers 4½@5c; straw paper, news, 2½@3c; rag, news, 1½@2c; book papers 12@20 ₩ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $5 00 ₩ gross.

BAGS—Cotton at 21½@23c ₩ lb and woolen at 12c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 3 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₩ bbl, $1 60, jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 09½ ₩ gal.

WOOL.

The wool market here continues unchanged. Although farmers were somewhat disposed to hold off for higher prices, there has been a pretty general movement of the non-unmerchantable grades of fleece wool. In this section a large proportion of the clip has been sold. That which is still unsold remains generally in the hands of farmers who are able to hold it, for higher prices. We note as follows:

Combing	46@ c	Fine fleece	43@44c
Tubwashed	49@45c	Medium	46@42c
Unwashed	32@34c	Common fleece	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter* says of the wool market: "The local wool market continues dull and depressed, there still being a difference of about five cents between buyers and sellers. As a result of this condition of affairs, comparatively little wool is changing hands. The Pittsburgh buyer has made some purchases in the Cross Creek region at fifty cents. Mr. Robert Wylie has paid forty-five cents for unwashed, but all such purchases have not been large. Other purchasers are paying about the same rates. From the eastern and other counties we have reports that several farmers have sold their clips at forty-five cents and others have sold at from that to Washington on private terms; but the market has scarcely opened sufficiently to establish prices. Mr. Linwood Baker, of Ten Mile, Washington county, Pennsylvania, sends to the *Reporter* the following statement of the prices he has received for his wool each year for the past twenty-six years: June 16th, 1849, 22c; June 21st, 18c; 23d of the 24th, 1851, 40c; June 26th, 1852, 36c; June 16th, 1853, 55c; June 16th, 1854, 40c; June 9th, 1855, 40c; June 9th, 1856, 45c; June 20th, 1857, 32c; June 24th, 1858, 30c; June 24th, 1859, 36c; June 6th, 1860, 40c; June 29th, 1861, 28c; August 5th, 1862, 40c; October 7th, 1863, 60c; July 20th, 1864, $1 00; October 21st, 1865, 75c; June 23d, 1866, 60c; September 28th, 1867, 70c; June 26th, 1868, 46c; July 13th, 1869, 45c; June 17th, 1870, 45c; June 13th, 1871, 50c; July 10th, 1872, 65c; July 3d, 1873, 45c. June 20th, 1874, 40@45c. Eighteen times out of twenty-six he sold in June, and on an average did as well as those who held over.

The Hay Crop.

The following from the national crop reporter of June 20 exhibits the estimated yield this year, the percentage of falling off, and the estimated probable yield this year, in the states named. The average of the eight states is a probable falling off from last year of 7 4-10 per cent, or 796,231 tons, giving the result as stated below for 1874:

States.	Product or decrease 1873. Tons.	Increase or decrease 1874 as compared with 1874 per cent.	Product given rate Tons.
Illinois	2,512,792	92.8	2,583,109
Indiana	767,341	88.0	675,259
Iowa	1,882,225	83.5	1,631,720
Kansas	962,963	91.6	882,556
Minnesota	768,241	90.7	697,724
Missouri	679,963	98.9	672,609
Nebraska	1,178,957	92.5	1,153,805
Wisconsin	1,148,562	93.7	1,329,192
Total	10,760,678	92.6	9,964,429

The new crop has already begun to move to market here, to-day. Messrs. Geary & Taylor received the first car load of new baled hay via the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway. It was shipped from Mattoon, Illinois. By Messrs. Bumann & Bauer, and was sold on track at $12 00 per ton.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 3, white Wabash $1 38@1 38; amber Michigan $1 48; amber $1 30@1 30; No. 2, red $1 25; rejected red $1 08. Corn in shade higher, active and excited; cash and seller July, 60½c; seller August and September 67c; low mixed, cash and seller July, 60c; no grade 62c. Oats higher, active and prices advanced; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 515c; seller August 32½c; Michigan 32c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No. 2, $1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No. 2, $1 25. Oats quiet; No. 2, 42½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 61½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 84c; Barley dull but unchanged; No. 3, 86c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn firm; yellow 70@73c. Oats advancing at 60@63c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; Western 17@ 18c. Refined petroleum 12½c. Whisky, 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS—There is a slightly firmer feeling reported at some points, but the market is quiet and rather dull everywhere. At Titusville yesterday crude was sold 2½@c below the quotations of the previous day, while at Parkers United at river was sold 2½@3c below the former quotations. Sales at wells were somewhat firmer. There is no particular reason to expect any important changes in the oil market for some time to come.

CRUDE.

The market for crude oil is quiet and dull. We quote United at river $1 07½@1 10; at wells 50@53c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

4,500 bbls United, at wells..... $5@90c
2,600 bbls United at river..... $1 10
1,000 bbls United at river..... 1 07½

SMITH'S PERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ₩ bbl; at wells 60c. Market quiet and dull.

REFINED.

The home refined market is very dull with prices unchanged. We quote carbon oil in car lots, at lle f. o. b. at works.

New York—The market is a little firmer. Refined is quoted at 12½c spot, and July; 12¾@ 13c for August.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet; spot 12¾c; July 12¾@13c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 24. The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet, but there was a firmer feeling heard round. On the upper road at close at 2¾c was bid for fresh orders. Sales:

1,700 bbls, upper road, spot			$1 2½
250 bbls, upper road, spot			1 25
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot			1 20
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells			87½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells			85
500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells			90
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river			1 10
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river			1 07½

NEW YORK, June 24, closing 23.—The market is a trifle steadier, with the demand slow. Crude in bbls, spot; sales of 5,000 barrels for July at 5½c; $500 do for July, 5c; shipping 90 spot; 9½c July; refined; sales of 2,000 barrels for June at 13¾c; closing at 12¾c bid for July; 12¾c bid and 13c asked for August; nominally 13c; naphta, spot, 7½c; Philadelphia delivery firmer and quiet; refined 12¾c spot; 12¾@13c July.

OIL CITY, June 24.—The market is quiet and firm at 81 15@1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 24.—The market is quiet at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—The market is unchanged at 85c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, June 24.—The market is firm, with no sales at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—The market is quiet and dull, with no sales, at $1 20.

PETROLEA, June 24.—The quotations are at 85 @87½c at wells. The market is quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The market is quiet; S. N. 72½c; 5 gravity, cases 17c; sales to-day; futures: July 12¾@13c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 24, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co.	Talkis Bros. Phila.	300
J. A McKee	J. B. Tiford & Co, Phila.	300
J. Spear	Emil Schalk & Co. Phila	150
J. Lewis	Waring Bros. Phila	300
Braun	Waring Bros, Phila	99
Braun	J. P. Logan, Phila	300
Tarr & O. W	J. P. Logan, Phila	300
Central O. W	J. P. Logan, Phila	309
Total		2,223

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS—Regardless of the intense heat stock dealers from the east, interior of the State and the surrounding country put in an appearance yesterday afternoon and to-day, and the attendance there was also up to the entire lively market. In the language of one of the best posted salesmen in the market, who, in answer to our interrogation: "How is trade?" the reply being "cattle, suitable for the eastern trade, selling better than last week; hogs hold their own, but sheep are a shade under." Other dealers confirmed this statement.

The run of heavy 1,400, 1,500 to 1,600 fat cattle, that ruled last week, was also on hand to-day from the Eastern market, has thus far been fair, all of which has been purchased at good prices and sent forward.

The hog run will largely exceed that of last week, being 30,000 against 28,000. The stock is of a fair quality, and finds a ready market at quotations and sales given below.

There appears to be no end to the run of sheep. Up to noon to-day, dating from last Wednesday noon, there were 9,000 head, and 19,000, against about 9,000 for the week previous.

The sales of cattle this week are largely in excess of last week, being near 4,000, against 2,588.

RULING OF THE MARKET.

We give a few sales, taken at random from the books of leading dealers, which will serve to show the actual rates of the market:

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	21,670	$5 90	17	25,770	$6 12
20	22,800	6 10	22	26,400	6 50
15	25,500	6 20	19	24,080	6 70
18	22,780	6 80	41	38,280	6 85
16	21,520	6 90	21	31,310	6 95
17	19,610	6 10	15	20,520	6 45

HOGS.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
160	24,070	$6 10	79	21,520	$6 00
79	13,100	5 87½	119	20,340	6 35
182	27,760	6 05	96	14,560	6 35
185	27,720	6 25	91	21,600	6 25

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
102	8,500	$4 50	83	7,500	$4 25
205	17,100	5 00	204	18,150	5 50
333	29,000	4 60	278	19,630	4 75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton easier at 17½c. Flour steady with moderate inquiry; sales 12,000 bbls; common to good $6 00@6 20; good to choice $6 25@6 70. Wheat less active and lower; 2 cars spring $1 48; 3 cars No. 2 do $1 48@1 48; winter red Western $1 43@1 47. Rye firm at $1 07@1 10. Barley and barley malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; Western mixed 51½@53c; black Western 52½@53c; white 56c. Oats heavy and lower; sales Western at 61@62c; white Western 65@67c. Hay, hops, molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee firm at 18@ 20c. Sugar unsettled at 7½@8c. Petroleum firmer; crude 5@5½c; refined 13c. Turpentine heavy at 36@36½c. Pork firm at 15@16c. Lather firm at 27½@29. Wool firm; domestic fleece 42@56c. Pork lower at $16 00. Beef quiet. Lard nominal. Cut meats 5½c pickled shoulders in bulk 5c; hams do 12c. Middles firmer; long clear 10@10½c; short clear 10½c. Lard lower at 11¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 90@ 90½c.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet seven inches and falling.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour dull at $5 75@6 50. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring at $1 09½. Corn firm at 60½@60c. Oats active; No. 2, 47½@48c. Rye dull at 94@96c. Barley steady at 95c. Pork firm at $15 12½@15 25; dry salt nominal. Bacon steady and only jobbing and order lots selling. Lard unchanged. Hogs and cattle quiet and unchanged.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J H Truby, 1 car h h goods; Chaut Lake Ice Co, 7 do ice; Isabella Fur Co, 1 do limestone; Jackson & Co, 1 do sand; Hall & Co, 1 do; J Harshall, 1 do lumber; C W Dithridge & Co, 1 do; F Bell, 1 do lime; Wm Bingham, 1 do; A Holstein, 2 do bark; W J Baughman, 2 do lime.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Cotton

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Mayberry	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00
First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor	200 00

Accident.

A man employed for Mr. J. L. L. Knox, stone mason, had a leg broken, below the knee, yesterday afternoon, while at work on a new building on Third avenue, below Smithfield street. He was helping to unload a large stone, when the plank sprung with the weight of the stone, and pressing upon the leg broke the bone. The man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, and Dr. J. C. Burgher set the limb. He is a single man, thirty-seven years of age, and resides on Morgan street, Allegheny.

Summer Excursion Routes.

We are indebted to Mr. Watt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Office, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, for a copy of the illustrated summer excursion routes issued by the company. This little book contains valuable information for summer tourists, and no one wishing to go sight-seeing during the heated term, should inquire their route without consulting this volume, where all the principal points of interest are noted, and full information given as to the best routes, how to to make connections, the fare, etc. Call and secure a copy.

Burglarious.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that the feed store of James Conway, on Carson street, near Seventeenth, of the South Side, had been burglariously visited the preceding night. The premises had been thoroughly ransacked, but nothing had been carried away.

During the same night the grocery store of Jacob Eisele, on Twelfth street, near Carson, was also entered. The front door was pried open with "jimmies" and the money drawer broken open and robbed of a small sum of money. There is no clue to the identity of the perpetrators.

How to Find the Comet.

The following directions are unscientific enough to enable any reader to find the comet in the Northern heavens: At nine or ten o'clock take the Dipper as it now stands and in the direction from the horizon. The two lowest stars in the bowl of the Dipper (furthest from the handle) are called the Pointers, because they point to the Pole Star which is near the Polar Star being called Dubhe. The Comet forms nearly an equilateral triangle with Dubhe and the Pole Star being situated below them. The tail is above the nucleus and inclined toward the Pole Star. There is no difficulty, as seeing it at this time, although the moon is half full.

Election of Principal.

The Thirty-seventh ward School Board, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, elected Prof. I. N. Stevenson principal. Mr. Stevenson has been principal of the Third ward school of this city for the last six years, and resigns therefrom to accept the one to which he has just been chosen. He has an excellent reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian, and will doubtless render entire satisfaction to the citizens of the Wilkins district. The Board postponed the election of assistant teachers until the 29th inst., when it was decided to fill a limited number of applicants. It is the intention of the directors to make the Wilkins school rank "as good as the best."

The Knights Templar.

Yesterday morning a large number of the Masons of Pittsburg and Allegheny, left the city to participate in the celebration of St. John's Day, at Wellsville, Ohio. A special train of eight cars conveyed the excursionists. The Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, numbering about sixty Knights, and headed by the Great Western Band, with twenty pieces, marched to the depot about eight o'clock. With them were distinguished members of Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Tancred No. 38 and Jacques DeMolay No. 3, of Little Washington. The line was commanded by Sir Knight A. W. Batchelor, C. G., of the Pittsburgh Commandery. Aside from the Great Western Band, there were quite a number of invited guests including a delegation of ladies. About a hundred and fifty additional joined the party at Rochester and Beaver. The train reached Wellsville at half past nine, in a twelve car procession, numbering about fifteen hundred, formed and marched to Hammon-d's Grove, where dinner was served at one o'clock. A band, provided by the ladies of Wellsville, was partaken of, after which Rev. Mr. Long offered a prayer. The Great Western Band then furnished some music, after which Rev. W. R. Watkins, the orator of the day, delivered an excellent address. The exercises throughout were very interesting. The delegation returned to Pittsburg about eight o'clock last evening, much pleased with their trip.

Householders' Fire Insurance Company.

The protection of property from loss by fire is a duty which every one owes creditors to discharge. There is not enough discrimination used in selecting the companies in which to place risks. We have some excellent home institutions, upon any or all of which it is perfectly safe to depend, and among them is the Householders' Fire Insurance Company, doing business under the German-American Bank, No. 84 Fifth avenue. This company was organized about a year ago, and has been very successful. Care in the character of the risks taken is one of the most important elements in the successful management of an insurance company, because by issuing policies only upon comparatively safe property, the company soon becomes strong financially, and is enabled to meet all losses fully and promptly when they occur. Another element which is important is that of obtaining high rates of premiums, are dangerous alike to the company and the policy holders, for the reason that the risk is generally frequent and severe. The managers of the Householders' Company have adopted the conservative plan, and look well to the kind of property they insure. They have an ample capital, and the office is well patronized in the insurance business. They have a handsome and well arranged office, and can guarantee entire satisfaction to their patrons. Mr. Joseph Lang is President, and Mr. H. D. Sietz, Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of well known citizens, and we take pleasure in commending the company to the patronage of the public.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dilworth Brothers' creditors vs. G. W. Medsker, Westmoreland county. Petition in bank ruptcy filed. Debt, $516 35. Acts of bankruptcy confessing judgment and suffering his property to be taken in legal process.

Gill & Rosenbaum, creditors, vs. Henry D. Keno, debtor, adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shaffer.

A. Inskeep & Co., Pittsburgh. Order made restraining J. R. Cubbage from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

James Bell, Jr., vs. Thomas Dilworth, Thomas Dillon, debtor, Pittsburgh. Preliminary injunction granted against H. E. Pickert & Co.

Lucinda Earles vs. Harriet Gardner et al. Erie county: indicted for making and passing counterfeit money. Motion to discharge on bail. District Attorney Adams, Marshal Hall was ordered to convey the defendant and Perry Woodward from the Erie county jail to Erie for trial at the July term.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. John Crall and William Johnston, who were tried on seven indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods, verdicts were returned as follows: On five of the indictments Crall was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and on two of them was found guilty of larceny also. William Johnston plead guilty to the charge of larceny on three indictments, guilty on both counts of one indictment, was found guilty of both charges on another indictment, and found guilty of larceny on the fifth and was found not guilty on two.

James Stewart and Winfield Maxwell were tried for larceny, being armed with offensive weapons and receiving stolen goods. Maxwell was found guilty and Stewart not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Albert J. Baum, indicted on oath of J. A. Jackson, for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict guilty, and on payment of costs by defendant.

Andrew Johnston, charged on oath of Chas A. Tremaine with robbery, plead guilty.

William Spruce indicted on oath of John Stacey for horse stealing, plead not guilty and found not guilty.

Albert J. Baum, indicted on oath of J. A. Jackson for illegal liquor selling, plead *nolo contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. John McKee, indicted for false pretence on oath of Patrick McNally. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of cost by defendant.

A. Shoeffner, indicted for Sunday liquor selling on oath of H. J. McGinnis, plead nolle contendere.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Ulrich, charged with larceny by bailee, on oath of a stiver watch, on oath of Emil Shreiber, is on trial.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—About Colored Representatives---Committees Appointed.

The County Republican Executive Committee for 1874-5 held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, Jacob Reese, Chairman, presiding. The attendance was quite large and after the call of the roll the Chairman presented the resignation of Mr. Frank P. Case, one of the secretaries for several years past who retires on account of private duties.

The resignation was accepted and on motion of Mr. C. L. Magee, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring Secretary for past services.

Mr. J. H. Miller was appointed Secretary *pro* vice Mr. Case resigned.

It was stated by Mr. Magee that by a clerical error, the names of David Beck and Robert Graham, members from the Tenth ward had been omitted.

Mr. J. H. Loomis, a colored member, obtained the floor and said he had carefully scanned the published list of members and had failed to find the name of a single colored man on any of the committees, except the Committee at Large, which is composed exclusively of colored men, and so far as he knew there were no duties attached to it. He considered it an empty honor, and, speaking in behalf of the colored men, said if they could not be treated as men, they did not want on any of the committees. On the Committee at Large he found the names of good and true colored Republicans, men who had worked hard and faithfully for their party, and they were rewarded with insignificant positions while there would be nothing to do.

Mr. Reese and Mr. Magee both explained that the committee was an important one. Mr. Fulpress of Allegheny said he had no aversion to being made the recipient of favors at the hands of some honor but that he was always ready and willing to work for the advancement of the interests of the party.

Mr. Isaac Morton, also a colored member, said that inasmuch as he was a member of the Committee at Large he would consider himself a member of all the committees and act accordingly. When the Finance Committee met he would be present and take part in its deliberations, although if not invited to do so would follow the same course as to other committees. Being at large he felt at liberty to attend any committee meeting. The gentleman's really humorous speech was heartily applauded. The matter was further discussed and finally dropped with the understanding that it would be attended to by the committee of nine on revision.

On motion of Mr. Negley the Chairman was instructed to appoint the usual sub-committees and announce them at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

"SNEAK BURGLARS" are operating on Federal street in this city. Yesterday morning, Mr. McMaster, the hatter, found that his room had been entered during the night, and a small sum of money stolen from his trousers pockets. At about four o'clock yesterday morning a young man living on the same street, awoke and discovered a man scanning his pockets. The young man started up, and the disturbed thief put his hands before his face and fled. He got nothing but the young man's blessing.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Assembling of the State Convention.

LIBRARY HALL CROWDED.

Permanent Organization Effected---Committees Appointed---Stirring Addresses---Prayer for National Reform---A Report on Resolutions---The Impending Conflict.

First Day's Proceedings.

The State Temperance Convention called to meet at Library Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this county, assembled yesterday morning and was promptly called to order by Mrs. Black, President of the Union. The attendance was quite large, the women being in the majority. It was expected that there were large delegations from the surrounding districts, while some came from abroad, notably Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Vick and Miss Thompson, from Alliance, Ohio, Mrs. Dr. Hull, from Cleveland, and others.

After the usual preliminary exercises, the proceedings were opened with a

WELCOME ADDRESS BY REV. ELLIS.

He said this convention is the first one of the so-called crusaders for the state of Pennsylvania. The earnest women had come together for prayer, counsel and discussion upon one of the most interesting and important subjects now disturbing the public mind. Something is expected from every member of the convention, believing, as we each do, that the wisest may learn something, at least, from the weakest. As the master mason sets his own individuality upon the marble, and leaves the further work to the skilful workman, so we are you to leave upon the public mind of this community and generation your own individuality as lawyers for the public good. Every generation should be wiser and better than the preceding one, and its condition depends very much upon its immediate antecedents. It has been said that the women's movement is about to fade out. He desired to say that crusading does not solely mean marching on the streets and praying in or in front of saloons. It means simply an open war to be waged against the evils of intemperance. He believed that the object of this movement is to elevate humanity, purify politics and Christianize humanity.

MRS. HULL ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

At the close of Rev. Mr. Ellis' address, Mr. Black nominated Mrs. Dr. Swift, of Allegheny, for temporary President of the convention. There being no other nominations, Mrs. Swift was unanimously elected.

Mrs. Hull moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report on permanent organization.

Mrs. Lyons offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed as a Committee on Business, to which all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

During the interval that followed, while the President was announcing the names of the members of the committees, a number of hymns were sung, and calls were made for volunteer prayers.

Gen. F. H. Lane being called upon, congratulated the Convention upon the large attendance. He was pleased to observe the friends of temperance from near and far, that shall move upon the field of the contest. He was trusting it to its very depth and purifying and elevating it. He trusted that they would not only have a pleasant meeting, but they would have a profitable one. He was with the ladies in this movement heart and soul.

PRAYER IN NATIONAL REFORM.

Prof. Blanchard, of Allegheny, was next called upon and addressed the audience upon the above subject, as laid down in the programme. The gentleman presented a very able and interesting paper, and in its delivery he held the closest attention of those present. He referred to the condition of the nation and to the reforms that had been made through prayer and effort, and in spite of sneers and scoffs of many. National reform is the condition of national life, and it is only to be attained by the people who reform as they keep up the national life. The advancement of nations and of men and women was eloquently alluded to. To-day the city officials who arrest women for street praying while malefactors and criminals run at large are being denounced and censured by the temperance communities. The speaker thought that those men who speak of the "jimmies" of tongs and those certain ladies who do not like to sleep in the country because they are awakened so early in the morning by "prayer bees," will soon be all in Heaven. [Great applause and laughter.] With reference to the use of intoxicating liquors, the speaker said that there is no difference in the act of one man giving to another in a church on Penn street, a parlor fronting the Park, or a low doggery at the Point. From a view of the past he took courage for the present and had hope for the future. The speaker said no one could depict the evils of intoxicating drinks, and how often wretched murdered father, the mother, the children, where did he go? Did he go to a church? No, but to a saloon! This evening, but one week from now, when we shall be gone,